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SHARE Program

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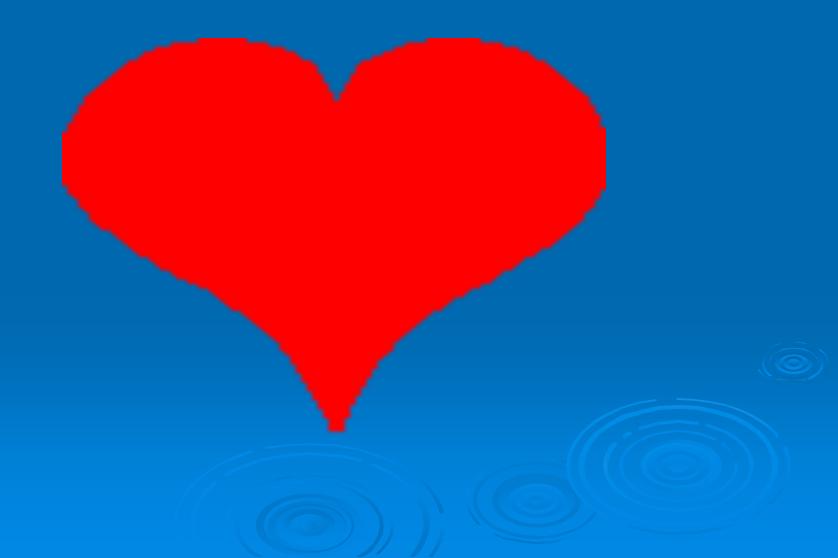
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SHARE Training Overview

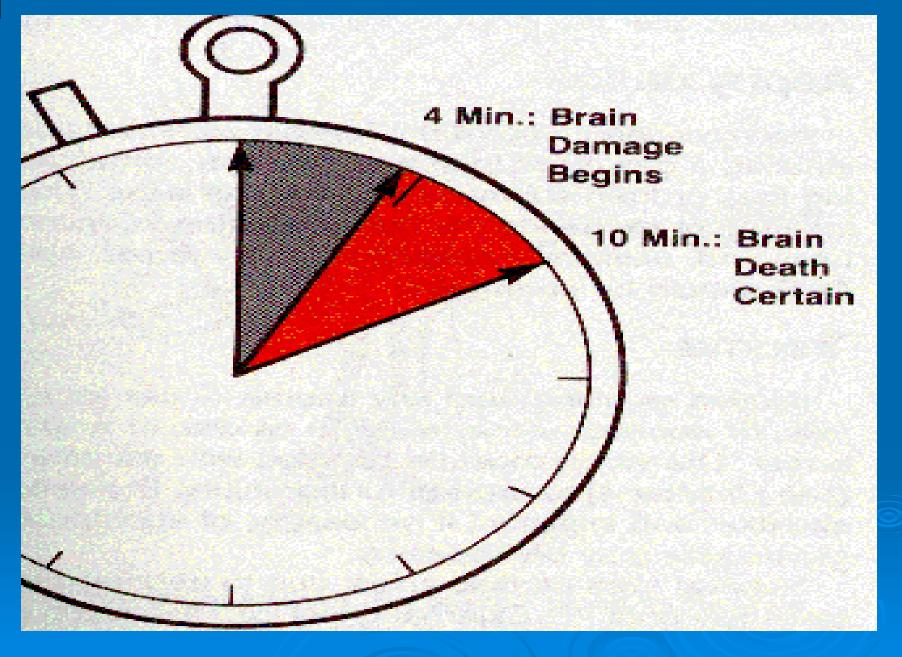
- SHARE Objectives
- > Cardiac Arrest Statistics
- Cardiac Arrest Basic Physiology
- > First Responder Steps
- Bystander Chest Compressions
- > Automated External Defibrillator Use
- > SHARE Program Requirements



What is Cardiac Arrest?



SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST (SCA) IS THE #1 CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE U.S.* 465,000 deaths per year 5% 2/3 of SCA deaths occur 8% while at home, work or play 36% 1/3 occur in hospitals 9% Sudden Cardiac Arrest 16% Stroke 18% **Lung Cancer Breast Cancer Traffic Accidents** Homicide AIDS/HIV *Cardiovascular Health Branch, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Circulation. 2001;104:2158-2163.



THE AHA CHAIN OF SURVIVAL



- Early defibrillation is the key link in the chain
- AHA recommends defibrillation within:
 Five minutes for out-of-hospital response
 Three minutes for in-hospital response

What is CCC?

- CCC is a new form of CPR developed through extensive research at UA SHC for use by layperson bystanders.
- CCC means continuous aggressive chest compressions to circulate the victim's blood through their brain and heart.

No mouth to mouth breaths are necessary

When is it OK to use CCC?

CCC is for use on adult (>8) unconscious and unresponsive people.

CCC is not for drowning, infants/toddlers, drug overdoses and a known respiratory cause of the arrest.



Why isn't Rescue Breathing necessary?

> Cardiac arrest

- Lungs and arteries are full of oxygenated blood
- Key is circulating the oxygenated blood already there
- Victims often gasp which is not normal breathing. They are likely to continue to gasp with CCC, providing the added benefit of better oxygenation



Shortening the Delay of Defibrillation Delegating Responsibility

Location of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

76 % home

16 % public sites

7 % nursing homes

1 % medical clinics

Becker et al Second Conference of Public Access
Defibrillation



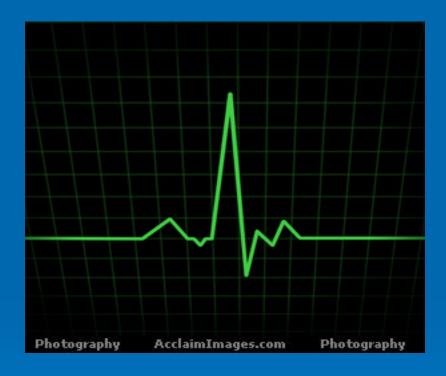
The Heart is an Efficient Machine





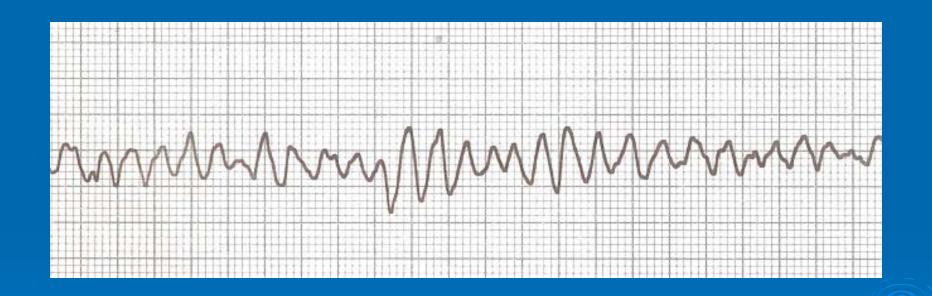


This is Normal!

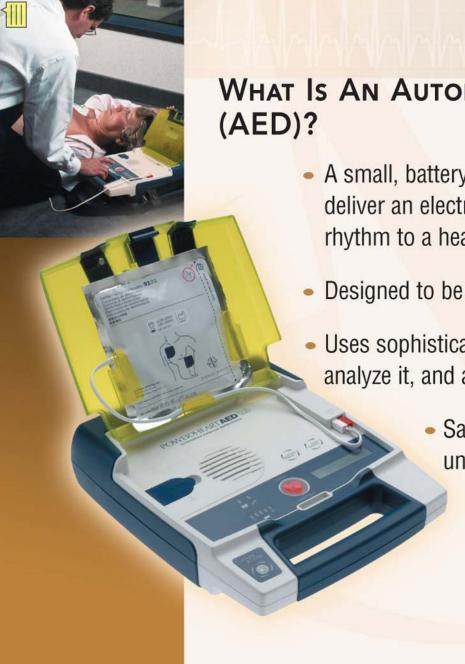




Ventricular Fibrillation



The Ultimate Medical Emergency



WHAT IS AN AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED)?

 A small, battery-operated, portable device that can deliver an electric shock to the heart to restore normal rhythm to a heart attack victim

Designed to be used by trained lay people

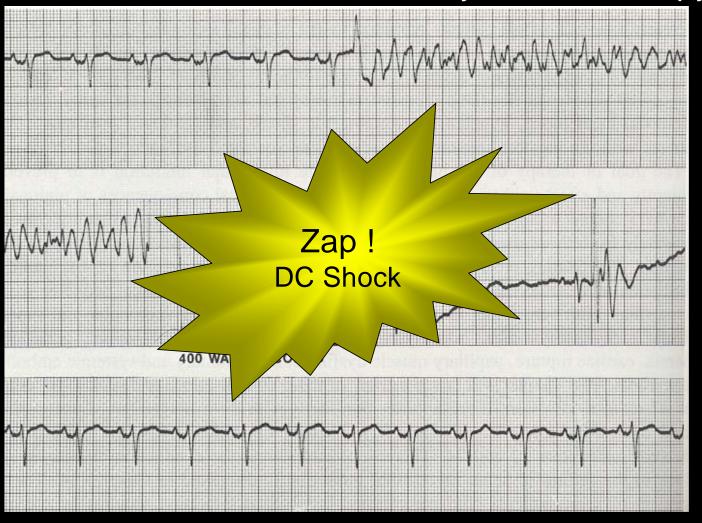
 Uses sophisticated software to recognize the problem, analyze it, and advise treatment

> Safe—will not deliver a defibrillation shock unless victim is in cardiac arrest

 Uses voice and text instructions to walk user through a rescue



Electrical Defibrillation: The only reliable therapy



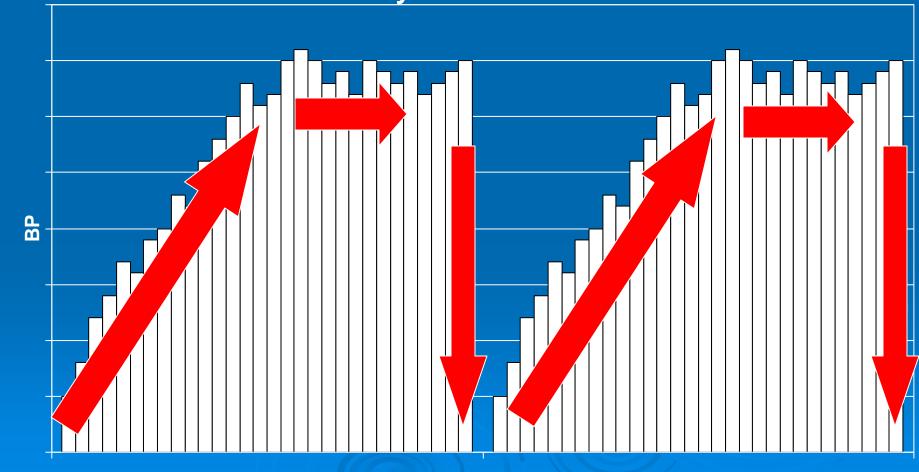
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Most People will NOT do Mouth to Mouth Ventilation

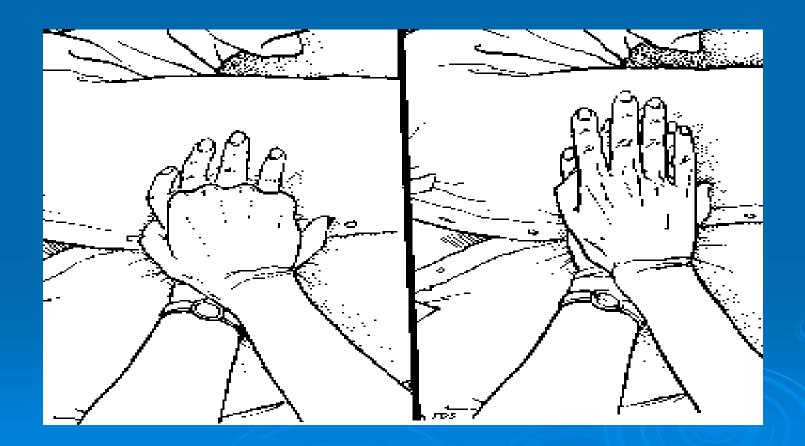


Bystander Chest Compressions: Amount of Blood Reaching Heart During Chest Compression

Hemodynamics of CPR

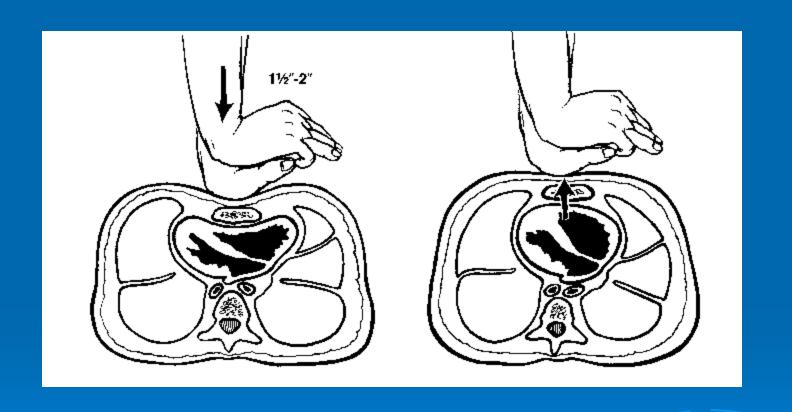


How do I do CCC?



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How Hard???









AEDs









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Let's Review: Patient Assessment, CCC and AED





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Becoming the Universal Symbol







CARDIAC ARREST ALERT AED ON PREMISES

IF YOU OBSERVE AN ADULT OR PERSON >8 COLLAPSE OR THEY ARE FOUND UNRESPONSIVE

- DIRECT SOMEONE TO <u>CALL 9-1-1</u> AND WAIT TO LEAD PARAMEDICS TO THE PATIENT
- DIRECT SOMEONE TO <u>GET AN AED</u>
- → START FORCEFUL CHEST COMPRESSIONS AT 100 PER MINUTE
 IMMEDIATELY AND CONTINUE UNTIL AED OR PARAMEDICS ARRIVE.
- → ATTACH AED TO PATIENT AND FOLLOW VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS
- **CONTINUE** PERFORMING FORCEFUL **CHEST COMPRESSIONS** AND FOLLOWING **AED** INSTRUCTIONS UNTIL ARRIVAL OF PARAMEDICS.